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The book was published after this action was taken and before the date of the referendum, when Australia and the rest of the world were waiting with interest to see what disposition of the Constitution would be made by the people. Mr. Turner is evidently a conservative, who believes in the maintenance of the powers of the states, and in the rights of the individual according to the Anglo-Saxon sense. The last words of the book are: "The real solution of the future of Australia has been relegated to the people, whose decision on the 26th April will have an important and probably a lasting influence in making or marring the relations between the Commonwealth and the States." The verdict of the people of Australia, given through the referendum, was against the proposed changes in the Constitution.

This does not, of course, detract from the interest of the book. It should have a wide reading in this country.

A. H. SNOW.

#### BOOKS OF AMERICAN HISTORY

*California under Spain and Mexico, 1535-1847: a Contribution toward the History of the Pacific Coast of the United States, based on Original Sources (chiefly Manuscript) in the Spanish and Mexican Archives and other Repositories.* By IRVING BERTINE RICHMAN. (Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. 1911. Pp. xvi, 541.)

MR. RICHMAN'S book is the first history of California under Spain and Mexico to be published in the United States outside of San Francisco. Indeed the only work hitherto available on the history of the state is Professor Royce's volume in the *American Commonwealths* series, which is a study of a single decade designed to illustrate the philosophical ideas of its author. The larger works of Hubert Howe Bancroft and Theodore H. Hittell, published in San Francisco, have notable merits, but they are too extensive for the ordinary reader, and are now out of print. The way was open, therefore, for a survey, within a moderate compass, of the history of California. It has evidently been Mr. Richman's purpose to take advantage of this long-neglected opportunity; and beginning with the Spanish period, it seems to have been his plan to present at once a summary of previous results and an original contribution based upon manuscript materials hitherto inaccessible to students. The work was undertaken in an auspicious moment; for before the author had completed his self-imposed task it became possible for him to harvest the first fruits of the investigations conducted by Dr. Herbert E. Bolton, for the Carnegie Institution, in the archives of Mexico. The author has been equally fortunate in his publisher: the volume is well printed, is amply furnished with maps, and conveys an immediate impression of taste and scholarship.

The typographical arrangement emphasizes the fact that the book consists of two distinct parts—text and notes—which are not very unequal in extent. The text keeps within moderate bounds; Royce took up a fourth more space with his study of the years from 1846 to 1856; Bancroft's treatment of the period to which Mr. Richman confines himself is, roughly speaking, ten times as long. The notes have not been limited in the same degree; they are voluminous and include references to much new documentary material. This, as might be expected (especially as the investigator did not himself visit either Mexico or Spain), is not evenly distributed over the whole period, but refers mainly to the quarter-century following 1768. For the second half of his volume the author seems to have relied on the sources indicated by Bancroft. The notes, it would seem, will be appreciated most fully during the period that must still elapse before the publication of Dr. Bolton's guide to the Mexican archives.

It is with deep regret that it has been found impossible to express an opinion in regard to the results of Mr. Richman's "two years' investigation", without appearing ungracious and censorious. Mr. Richman has an enviable reputation among historical writers in the United States based upon his volumes dealing with Rhode Island; but it must be confessed that in passing to a subject entirely un-English in its literature and institutions, the author's hand has lost its cunning. His *California under Spain and Mexico* is badly written, faulty in construction, full of inaccuracies of detail, and promulgates an entirely erroneous view of the relation of the mission to the government of the province.

In a narrative limited as this is, proportion becomes a matter of the first importance: Mr. Richman disposes of the first 235 years of his subject in less than sixty pages; he gives a total of five pages to the most notable explorers of those earlier years—Cabrillo, Drake, Vizcaino—as against twenty to Kino and Salvatierra, no part of whose work lay in Alta California; he allows as many words to an irrelevant description of a fight between a bull and a bear (pp. 352-354) as to his account of the earliest explorations of the coast (pp. 4-7).

Mr. Richman has much to say of his new materials—and they are indeed important—but it is impossible to discern from his text that the documents cited in his notes have been effectively utilized. How they have been used is illustrated in the case of the Fages diary of 1770. This the author considered of so much importance that he has printed it in translation (made by Miss Emma Helen Blair) as an appendix, and yet, from what he says on page 103, it can only be inferred that he himself has never read it.

Finally, viewing the matter from the standpoint of initiative and primary purpose, it may be said briefly that Alta California was not "founded by priests for the glory of God" (p. 184). The establishments at San Diego and Monterrey were founded, in 1769 and 1770, for definite and well-known political reasons, under the direction of

the officers of the crown. It is, moreover, quite erroneous and improper to say and reiterate that the old and perennial quarrel of captains and friars over mission guards raised in California the question, "Was State Sacerdotal to control State Secular, or to be by it controlled".

FREDERICK J. TEGGART.

*The Public Life of Joseph Dudley: a Study of the Colonial Policy of the Stuarts in New England, 1660-1715.* By EVERETT KIMBALL, Ph.D., Associate Professor of History in Smith College. [Harvard Historical Studies, vol. XV.] (New York and London: Longmans, Green, and Company. 1911. Pp. viii, 239.)

THE public life of Dudley coincided practically with the period of his manhood. Born in 1647 and graduated at Harvard College in 1665, he was in 1673 elected as representative to the General Court. In 1676 he was elected an assistant and from 1677 to 1681 he held the office of commissioner for the United Colonies. He was also sent to London as agent of the colony.

Up to this time Dudley's public life had been colored only by local politics. The independent commonwealth, founded upon a mercantile charter, having an elective governor, an elective assembly, and an elective judiciary, had survived all the attacks which had been made upon it. Opposition to the crown in Massachusetts during the days of the colony had been practically an opposition of the colony itself. Loyalists were only to be found in the minority party, which is termed by the author the "moderate" party.

The succession of appointive offices held by Dudley after the annulment of the charter, identifies him with the court party and had the natural effect of making him unpopular with his fellow citizens, the majority of whom at this period of the life of the province still clung to the tradition of the elective government in which their fathers had participated. His constant official life, now on the one side of the Atlantic, now on the other, was in itself a testimony to Dudley's influence at court and to his capacity to make use of the power which he controlled. He held successively the offices of president of the council of New England, chief justice of the superior court under Andros, member of the council of New York, deputy governor of the Isle of Wight, member of Parliament, and governor of Massachusetts.

During the days of the colony Randolph tells us that the loyalists were tongue-tied. They did not dare openly to assert themselves. Under the provincial government, with all the appointive offices under control of a royal governor, the band of office-holders were in themselves a power, and the dispensation of patronage, together with the accumulation of wealth in the hands of favored families, created a party which had to be considered in local affairs, but which had not reached the height of its power in the days of Dudley.